

THE INDEPENDENT

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HELENA, MONT., DEC. 29, 1889.

A REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

For more than a quarter of a century elections have been peacefully conducted under our territorial organization, and laws and a proper regard for the principles upon which our government is founded has influenced our citizens to gracefully yield to the will of the majority as expressed at the polls. Nothing in this long period has occurred to disturb the friendly relations, and good feeling existing between our people, or excite in the minds of the community in general, more serious apprehensions of evil, than the complications arising from an attempt to ignore the votes cast at precinct 34. The bare fact that two United States senators were to be elected brought a most dangerous element immediately to the front, and designing politicians at once conspired to inaugurate a scheme by which men were to be canvassed into office instead of elected to office. The result thus sought to be accomplished is far-reaching in its consequences, changing as it does the entire political complexion of the legislative assembly, and constituting persons agents and representatives of the people without their consent and against their will.

Seriously indeed is it to be regretted that our once fair commonwealth which so long and majestically maintained its integrity, morally, socially, financially and politically, should be subjected to the odium brought upon her by a few designing and aspiring individuals, upon her advent to statehood. Hitherto the more we had seen of our government, and the more we had learned of others, the more we were convinced of the high appreciation an American citizen should have of our institutions and our laws. No event, perhaps, has occurred to so weaken the confidence of our people in the security of the ballot, and the integrity and efficiency of officials upon whom are devolved the duty of preserving its purity. The unsettled condition of affairs, the suspension of business, incident to the interference with the machinery of the state government in its legislative, executive and judicial departments, has filled the country to no inconsiderable extent with gloomy forebodings for the future. The cheerful picture heretofore presented has been dimmed by the unfortunate condition thus brought about, and an outraged community is to-day diligently inquiring, Who is at fault for all this? The honest economy of the country upon whom we must at last depend for the perpetuity of government and preservation of law are eager to discover the perpetrators of this great wrong, and administer retributive justice upon whatever party or set of individuals it may fall. With one accord they unite in a demand for such an investigation as will forever set at rest this question, and place the guilty party or persons where they properly belong.

It is imperiously required to settle the contention between the two rival houses of the legislative assembly as preliminary to the election of United States senators. Upon its solution depends the merits of the claims of the respective parties, and upon that issue they should stand or fall. We can ill afford to go before the world without evincing a due regard for the sanctity and purity of the ballot. The party that thus disbands the votes of the people, deprives them of their choice and ignores without authority the returns of clerks and judges of election, must sooner or later meet its deserved fate. The individual who succeeds in securing position and place under such circumstances will be regarded with suspicion by his fellow members of the United States senate, be shunned and avoided during his term of office, and finally go down to posterity unhonored and unsung. The man who possesses the proper qualifications to represent these people in that august body would scorn the idea of being caught in an office of such import against the will of his constituents. It is only an usurper, destitute of all the higher refinements that give dignity to man, who would voluntarily accept the ignominy and disgrace that would follow such a dishonorable course. Few individuals indeed that are competent can be found who would be willing to sacrifice the resources of Park county, and is a credit to Montana journalism.

The New York Dry Goods Store
Announce in this issue a material reduction in prices throughout their entire house preparatory to their stock taking which is now only a week distant. This house with their large stock and the surrounding country can not afford to lose. We should judge from the activity in their various departments, and the large numbers of buyers daily attending from early morning to night that there would not be many goods left to carry over into next year if their boom keeps up as it is going on now.

will never be reconciled except upon the theory that our chief justice is more of a success as a judge than as a politician—and the then governor more of a financier than a statesman.

But the greatest astonishment after all will ever remain, how it was that in the face of the returns, the adjudication of the court in a direct proceeding to determine whether precinct 34 should be counted, the persons elected were sought to be deprived of their seats and a rump house organized contrary to law and precedent.

CONGRESSMAN CARTER said to a correspondent of the Denver Republican: "Personally I am in favor of the free coinage of silver, but I do not believe it will be a good policy to hold out for free coinage if we find that it will create so much antagonism as to jeopardize our interests. It will be much better, in my opinion, to unite upon some proposition which will command the support of a majority of the congressmen. I shall support that proposition which, while containing provisions as favorable as may be to silver, stands a fair fighting chance of passing congress at the present session."

Besides Mr. Carter there are three silver men on the committee on coinage, weights and measures. These are Bland, of Missouri; Bartine, of Nevada, and Comstock, of Minnesota. Joseph, of New Mexico, is a member, but he is a delegate and has no vote. There are seven men on the committee from states east of the Mississippi river and the reader can judge for himself whether Mr. Carter is likely to see any bill in the interest of silver brought before the house this winter. In fact, the possibility of such a thing was precluded on the day Read stepped into the speaker's chair.

Gov. Tousey did just right in appointing Mr. McHatton to the district judge ship of Silver Bow county. Mr. McHatton was the choice of his party as expressed in the nominating convention; he received the entire vote of his party at the polls, and to have set him aside under the circumstances would have been illogical and unjust. It was not Mr. McHatton's fault that by a wrong action of the state canvassing board his title to the office was called in question in the first place. He showed himself to be a broad-gauged and liberal-minded man by resigning in order to clear up the doubt as to his title and he goes back to the office with the respect of his fellow citizens. Mr. Hamilton, his opponent, too, has earned the esteem and approbation of all good men by resigning his claim to the office, in the interest of justice and good government.

THERE has been a flurry in the New York money market and prices have been run up on call loans to figures that make Wall street dizzy. The stringency is merely temporary, however, and the general business outlook is good, for the season. The St. Louis Globe Democrat says that in widespread and solid prosperity 1889 has seldom been beaten by any year, taking the world as a whole. Not only has the general average in business activity been greater in the United States than it was in any year of the preceding four or five, but a like condition of things prevails in England, Germany and France.

The country enters upon the new year with every promise for a good business year. The northwest, unless all signs are at fault, is to have a season of wonderful growth and advancement in which Montana will share.

The esteemed Inter Mountain appeals in double-leafs for an oleomargarine senator from the west side but modestly refrains from giving his name. The Inter Mountain's sparkling contemporary, the Helena Herald, having shown that Col. Lee Mantle is too young for the honor (?) we join with the Inter Mountain in urging the claims of William M. Jack. Where would the g. o. p. have been today if Jack had made an honest count? No, no, let the men who secured the swag carry it off.

OUR MONTANA EXCHANGES.
The Billings Gazette, with its eight broad, handsome pages, printed in briefer type, is one of the most attractive looking journals that comes to our table.

THE DEER LODGE NEW NORTH-WEST has issued a convenient and tasteful office calendar for 1890 as a Christmas gift to its friends.

THE LIVINGSTON MISSOURIAN is now receiving a full Associated Press report and is a newsy eight-column folio, worthy of the live young men in which it is published.

THE LIVINGSTON POST has a handsome new office, with steam heat, electric lights, power furnished by a water motor, etc., a complete and attractive home for that enterprising newspaper.

A more unique, beautiful and artistic publication than the Butte Inter Mountain's Christmas souvenir has not been issued by an American newspaper. Both in illustrations and letter-press it is a credit to the establishment that puts it forth and to the city whence it comes.

THE HOLIDAY NUMBER of the Livingston Enterprise is an illustrated paper of sixteen pages with a tasteful cover. It is devoted to the resources of Park county, and is a credit to Montana journalism.

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FOR RENT.
Three furnished rooms. Baths, hot and cold. One block from Main street.

FOLIA & DUCINE.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Rocky Mountain encampment No. 1, I. O. F., elected the following officers at their last annual meeting: Major Schott, C. P. J. R. Biles, H. P.; Dr. S. L. Stone, S. W.; Henry Fisher, J. W.; E. M. Gould, treasurer; H. Asmussen, scribe.

Ladies' medicated soap, underwear reduced from \$2.25 to \$1.50 at Fowles' Cash Store.

INDIANS AT WASHINGTON.

MR. VAN WYCK'S MISTAKE—Effect of Daniel Boone's Picture.

Chief Sorrowful Ghost and about a dozen Kickapoo warriors, attracted some attention on Pennsylvania avenue a day or two ago, because they were attired in the full aboriginal costume. It has become a rare thing of late to see Indians in native garb at the capital, those who come here nowadays almost invariably wear the only dress ever invented out of which art has utterly failed to make anything picturesque, namely, that of the civilized Caucasian of to-day. This particular band of Kickapoos was on its way to the photographer's to have pictures taken. Red men who visit Washington nearly always take advantage of the occasion to sit for their portraits, cabinet size. The photographer who gets most of the post-card-sized patronage has an interesting series of pictures hung on the wall of his studio, illustrating the evolution of the Indian in the matter of habiliments, from his primitive condition to the likeness of the newest London fashion plate. As shown by these, the first white man's garment was a loincloth. Lo, adopted in every case with ordinary tribe costume in other respects including beads, feathers, etc., until it occurs to him to add a waistcoat and a "billed" shirt. The feathers and beads disappear at this stage and Mr. Lo goes about in his shirt sleeves, feeling very enlightened for some time before the coat is put on, and then the breeches, and finally the stockings and a silk hat are assumed, and Mr. Lo struts out, perhaps into a regular howling swell on the piedmont pattern. The Indian dude, as seen in Washington occasionally, is a sight for men and gods.

Chief Bushyhead, of the Cherokee nation, was here a while ago, and the photographer above referred to, seeing him crossing the broad walk, stopped him and asked Mr. Van Wyck if he would like to be introduced. "Why?" said Mr. Van Wyck, astonished, "you don't mean to say that handsomely dressed and distinguished looking man over there is an Indian?"

"Decidedly, yes," replied the photographer. "Here he comes now, Mr. Bushyhead, let me introduce my friend, Mr. Van Wyck."

"Happy to meet you, Mr. Van Wyck."

"Charmed to have the privilege of knowing you, Mr. Bushyhead. And really—I hope you'll excuse the remark—you are quite civilized, aren't you?"

"I trust so," blandly responded the chief, ex-governor of Indian territory, and one of the very few men of that enlightened and progressive nation.

"And are all the Indians in your tribe as civilized as yourself?" inquired Mr. Van Wyck.

"Oh, yes."

"Do they live in tents and wigwams?"

"Certainly. Here is a picture of my own wigwam."

And the chief drew from his inside coat pocket a photograph of a beautiful Queen Anne cottage, which could not have cost less than \$35,000.

"That is my summer wigwam," said the chief, with grave affability. "I have an other for winter town."

Mr. Van Wyck, who had disengaged the midget who held the photograph, gave him back. When he was putting his question, "tumbled" at last, he has been kicking himself ever since, with much self-applied profanity.

When Buffalo Bill's Indians visited the Capitol, in viewing the big pictures around the rotunda they paused for several minutes before the picture of the Apache Indians, and recognizing her as an Indian woman, uttered each of them a loud "Ugh!" When they came to the bas-relief of Buffalo Bone defending himself against savages, one of whom is trying to brain the hero with tomahawk uplifted, their emotion could no longer be restrained, and the marble heads were awakened by a loud warwhoop in chorus.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN GAME.

G. O. SHIELDS TELLS HOW HE KILLED SCARE AND DANGEROUS GAME.

A large audience assembled at Baldwin's hall last evening to hear Mr. G. O. Shields talk upon the fish and game of the Rocky mountains, says the Louisville Courier-Journal. Mr. Shields has spent several seasons in the mountain ranges of Montana and Idaho studying the habits of the game. He carried with him a camera and took photographs of the game when killed, showing the kind of country in which the animal was found. His talk was illustrated by stereoscopic views made from these pictures, and also scenes of some of the noted or peculiar features of the country through which he traveled. The services of Mr. Shields were secured by the Kentucky Fish and Game club, and the members of that well known organization, together with their friends, assembled last night to listen to the anecdotes related by this noted student of the West.

Mr. Shields illustrated how he traveled in the mountainous country and how his "outfit" was carried on the back of a small, but stout, native pony. In nearly all cases he was accompanied by one or more guides, who were generally Indians, or men who had resided in that country for many years, and knew every trail and by-path in the country. He had many perils and adventures, and in several cases came very near being starved to death. On one occasion he and his guides were many miles from human habitation and depended for their subsistence on the game they could kill. For five days they did not get a shot, and were compelled to return to civilization to alleviate their famished condition.

In the neighborhood of Spokane Falls the mountain trout are plentiful and of large size. They are found in every brook flowing from the snow-capped peak. The trout are seldom found above the falls in the streams, except in a few cases where some have been taken by Indians to some point above the falls and there planted. The Rocky mountain goats are found on the highest cliffs. They are easily approached, and can be killed without much trouble. They seem to be most plentiful in the Big Horn mountains. In hunting these animals, Mr. Shields has met with many adventures, Mr. Shields had an exciting adventure with three grizzlies while in that country. It came into print and was widely copied. He and his two guides were set upon by them, and the men kept off until they could reach the bushes, when they killed two and took the leg of another.

Antelopes, though becoming scarcer each year, are still quite plentiful in the locality visited by Mr. Shields. In the prairies between the range and the mountains, Mr. Shields has ten different animals in two sets. Elk and bears are very plentiful in the Big Horn range, and Mr. Shields had an exciting adventure with three grizzlies while in that country. It came into print and was widely copied. He and his two guides were set upon by them, and the men kept off until they could reach the bushes, when they killed two and took the leg of another.

"A peculiar feature about the deer," related Mr. Shields, "is that they are exceedingly fond of the alkaline deposits and eat the earth which is saturated with alkali. In some places large holes have been excavated by the deer. A place like this is a good one for hunting deer. Deer in the Mountain sheep are still quite numerous in the Big Horn range. Whenever they feed a large ram is stationed on a prominent crag, and he immediately gives the alarm upon the approach of any hunter or destructive enemy."

The whole of Mr. Shields' talk was highly entertaining, and was listened to attentively by those assembled.

NOTICE TO THE LADIES.

Wishing to show my appreciation of my clerks' faithful services I have decided to open my store at 6 p.m. during January and February. Will the ladies kindly take notice and do their shopping before that hour.

F. H. FOWLES.

BATTERY A ATTENTION.

All members of the battery are requested to meet at the usual place on Monday evening, Dec. 30, to make arrangements for our grand New Year's dinner.

R. A. CRAIG, Captain.

SWAN HOLBERG, First Sergeant.

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